THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1795. [N° 1746.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

THE Managers of the United Congregational Society Lottery, in Little-Compton, hereby inform the Public, that on Account of a Number of Tickets not being exchanged, the Drawing of the Second Claſs is poſtponed to the Second Day of November next, when the Drawing will *poſitively* commence.——Thoſe Perſons holding Tickets in ſaid Lottery, are requeſted to exchange them before that Time. *September* 22.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of STEPHEN AYRAULT, late of Newport, deceaſed, are once more, and for the laſt Time, called upon to diſcharge the ſame; and thereby prevent the Subſcriber from making Uſe of the very diſagreeable Alternative of November Court, near at Hand.

JOHN BOURS, *Executor.*

Newport, Sept. 28, 1795.

For Charleſton (S. C.) or Georgia,

The well-built SCHOONER

THREE-FRIENDS,

JAMES PERRY, MASTER;

LYING at Mr. William Langley's Wharf; Burthen upwards of 93 Tons, entirely new, and well found; having good Accommodations for Paſſengers; will ſail in all next Month.——For Freight or Paſſage apply to the Maſter on board, or at PHILIP ROBINSON's.

Newport, Sept. 29, 1795.

For Charleston, S. Carolina,

The SCHOONER SALLY,

About 80 Tons Burthen,

STEPHEN ANTHONY, Maſter,

A New Veſſel, with good Accommodations, will ſail the 25th October. ——For Terms of Freight or Paſſage, apply to E. BURRELL.

Newport Auguſt, 24, 1795.

Clarke & Hammond

Have for Sale the following Articles, viz.

OLD Sherry Wine in Quarter Caſks,
Beſt Malaga in Ditto,—and Teneriffe in Ditto,
Jamaica Spirits, by the Puncheon,
Weſt-India Rum by Ditto,
New-England Ditto by Do.
Geneva,
French Brandy of an excellent Flavor,
Molaſſes by the Hogſhead,
Loaf and brown Sugars,
Bohea Tea,
Hyſon Ditto,
Freſh Raiſins,
Writing and Wrapping Paper by the Ream,
Powder and Shot,
Bar Lead,
Braſs Kettles,
Window Glaſs by the Box,
Pork and Beef in Barrels and Half Barrels,
Salt for the Fiſhery,
Cotton by the Bag,
Flour by the Barrel,
Brimſtone by Ditto,
Sole-Leather,
Porter in Bottles,
Corks by the Groſs,
Nail Rods,
Bar-Iron,
Cabooſes and Stoves,
Anchors of all Sizes,
Hard Soap by the Box,
Pepper,
Allſpice,
And ſeveral other Articles.

☞ They will take Fiſh in pay for the Salt—and Rhode-Iſland State Debt, or Caſh, for any other Articles.

Newport, July 10, 1795.

For SALE, by

J. Richardſon,

AT THE POST-OFFICE,

A Great Variety of BOOKS and STATIONARY.

Alſo—BOOKS to let.

TICKETS to ſell in Harvard College—Connecticut Manufactory—Exchange—New Congregational Meeting-Houſe—Little-Compton and Warren Church LOTTERIES.

A large Aſſortment of HOUSE PAPER, both American and French, with beautiful Borders.

MUSTARD by the Pound and Bottle—Poland STARCH—Black PEPPER—Roxbury BOOT LEGS—New RAISINS, by Caſk, and Pound—SNUFF, by Caſk, Bladder and Pound—GUNPOWDER—Beſt DUMB FISH.

Newport, Sept. 7, 1795.

WANTED,

Two active Lads, about ſixteen or eighteen Years of Age, to attend in a Store at Charleſton, South Carolina. Inquire of the Printer.

24th Auguſt, '95.

PICTURE OF PARIS.

The following picture of Paris, in the month of June laſt, has been tranſmitted by a German traveller, reſiding in that capital, and publiſhed in a German paper.

"SIX o'clock in the morning nothing is to be ſeen in the ſtreets but women and children with pale faces, carrying to their reſpective habitations the allowance of bread for which they have watched one half the night at the bakers. At nine o'clock the ſcene is quite changed, then you may ſee ſwarms of ſtock jobbers, haſtening with bags full of gold and ſilver coins to the palace of equality, where they ſpeculate on the fall of aſſignats, the ſale of the national domains, &c. and gain from three to four hundred per cent. in a ſingle hour; from the palace of equality, they go to hear the debates of the National Convention. At two o'clock is the uſual hour for dinner; almoſt every inhabitant of this city has become a merchant or ſhopkeeper, and every man of ſome property has transformed his houſe into a ſtore, where all kinds of merchandizes are found in great quantity. Strangers and friends are well received in theſe houſes, the greateſt abundance reigns on the tables, and the beſt wine is drank there. Political topics are ſo rarely touched at the tables, that a body would think the Republic was in peace with all the world. After dinner it is cuſtomary to viſit the theatres, fifteen of which are daily crowded in ſuch a manner that a little before the beginning of the exhibition, a place is hardly to be found. The ballets and operas are executed with extraordinary pomp and ſplendor; from the threatre they go to gaming houſes, where plenty of gold and ſilver is to be ſeen. At the reſtaurater's you may have a ſupper for 50 livres, and chuſe from among 60 to 80 different diſhes; you have the whiteſt bread, the beſt wines, and even what is called delicacies in ſuch profuſion, that you believe yourſelf tranſported by ſome magic power into the regions of plenty. The Greek dreſs among the females is already out of faſhion, they now wear a kind of a chemiſe with a girdle, which is wore very high.—Tho' the dreſs of both ſexes is very ſimple, it is nevertheleſs extremely expenſive, becauſe of the many particular ornaments belonging thereto; carriages, and among theſe many elegant ones, make alſo again their appearance. All the hotels, and even the rooms in private houſes are filled with people; ſtrangers, who arrive at Paris, are often obliged to run from one inn to another, before they can find a lodging. In ſhort, Paris is ſtill now, what it formerly was, the picture of the greateſt abundance, contraſted by the greateſt want.

[*From a late Paris Paper.*]

I WAS pondering on a project of univerſal fraternity, when two little chimney ſweepers of engaging countenances (in ſpite of the ſoot with which they were covered) entered my chamber. *Dumont*, my hoſteſs, accompanied them; they are come to clean the chimney, ſaid ſhe.—One of the two appeared to be 13 or 14 years old, the other was a child of about ſeven at moſt. He is very young to climb up a chimney, ſaid I to the eldeſt—He does not attempt it; it is only to learn him the trade, that I bring him with me—He is thy brother then? No citizen—A relation, thy couſin? He is.—I don't know; I found him in the ſtreet.—In the ſtreet, what! alone, abandoned? Yes, the poor child had nothing to eat; I give him half of my bread, becauſe he did not know where to get any! I carry him about with me, and I will never quit him. Thou haſt done a good action—Oh! not very good—I have done as every body elſe would do. (Thus he thought, and I took care not to undeceive him.) —There is ſomething for thyſelf, ſaid I, giving him ſome money.—Ah! citizen how happy I am; now I will go and buy him a ſhirt, a veſt, a cap, a pair of ſtockings, and wooden ſhoes.—Oh! God, I thank thee!—He believed himſelf able to buy the univerſe with the trifle I had given him. Happy ſimplicity of nature!—Thus, while the French Senate, aided by all the philoſophers of the nation, are planning out the theory of Fraternity, here we ſee a virtuous, tho' untaught little being, who practices it in all its purity and perfection, with no other guide, and from no other motive, than the innate benevolence of his heart!"

Who ſhall ſay Nature is extinct at Paris.

[Inſerted by Requeſt]

FROM THE AURORA.

BELLISARIUS, No. II.

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,

I DEEM no apology neceſſary for ſtepping aſide from the purpoſed illuſtration of your public conduct, to beſtow a few remarks on a ſubject that ſeems to require more immediate notice.

Your ratification of the Britiſh treaty has produced from its admirers, a ratification of your name and character.

Reverence and obey, is the maxim now laboured to be eſtabliſhed on the public mind, in purſuit of which, your deceptious flatterers would place upon your head "a load would ſink a navy, too much honor." Thus, Sir, an unbluſhing vindicator, who aſſumes the name of "an American," and writes 'for the Gazette of the United States,' with more ſophiſtry than judgment, has amuſed the public with three elaborate eſſays to prove your immaculate virtue and infallible wiſdom, completing the climax of flattery in theſe words, "a long life, without ſpot and without blemiſh, muſt form 'the impenetrable panoply' of his (your) mighty character." It may, however, fairly be doubted, Sir, whether, politically ſpeaking, this hyperbolical ratification of your name, does not poſſeſs equal demerit, with your own ratification of the treaty, and that the '*mighty character*' will be found, like the ſenſitive plant, to ſhrink from the touch of truth. It will be remembered too, that public, not private character, is here referred to; for while, Sir, my ſole object is public juſtice, I ſhall equally diſdain the attempt to penetrate the receſſes of private life, and drag forth private frailties to public view, as I ſhall to remit in the juſt ſeverity of cenſure on the moral and political turpitude of a mal-adminiſtration of the public affairs. Were it poſſible, Sir, for the American people to unthink what they have thought, to unlearn what they have learnt, or to recede from the principles of freedom, as they advance to the poſſeſſion of Independence, the vain attempt to arreſt the progreſs of public opinion, and cram down the Britiſh treaty per force of your name and popularity, might be expected to ſucceed—But the time is paſt, the die is caſt, and now when it is no longer enveloped in darkneſs, pre-eminent talents and enlightened patriotiſm have declared the defects of the treaty, and expoſed its hoſtility to the freedom and beſt intereſts of your country. You, Sir, have been unchangeable, altho' aſſailed by the voice of your country, and you may expect, Sir, in return that the public mind will be alſo unchangeable, altho' aſſailed by your name, and inſulted with the offenſive and ſycophantic theme of your infallibility. The Independent repreſentation of the people in Congreſs aſſembled, that conſtituted authority of our country, to whoſe ſovereign voice, even the Preſident and Senate muſt yield, have yet to pronounce on this much talked of treaty, and whilſt in oppoſition to the maxim you have followed, of advancing "the greateſt good of the leaſt number, poſſeſſing the greateſt wealth"—it may reaſonably be expected that they will purſue "the greateſt good of the greateſt number, without regard to wealth," the public will indulge the hope, that this baneful inſtrument, cannot become "the ſupreme law of the land"—your name and ſanction notwithſtanding.

Ceaſe then, Sir, further anathemas at the expreſſions of the public opinion—forbear to fulminate political dogmas, or to authorize with the ſanction of your name, the great and dangerous political hereſy "that the two branches ought not to ſubſtitute for their conviction the opinions of others"—a ſentiment, Sir, more befitting the mouth of a tyrant, than that of the firſt Repreſentative Magiſtrate of a free repreſentative government.

Believe me, Sir, your fellow citizens are not mere moulds of wax, calculated to receive any impreſſion which the *dicta* of a magiſtrate may attempt to make upon them; neither are they too timid to reſiſt, or too ſhort-ſighted to detect the impoſition; and however you may attempt to cloath your reſponces to their applications in myſtery and empiriciſm, they will not regard you as a prieſt, or a prophet, or a demigod. An affectation of parable may pleaſe your flatterers, but it is only diſguſting to men of ſenſe, and can never deceive your countrymen. Stript of the mantle of infallibility, and poſſeſſing nought of the '*jus divinum*,' you appear before them a frail mortal, whoſe paſſions and weakneſſes are like thoſe of other men.

BELISARIUS.

NEW-YORK, September 21.

THE FEVER.

From a CORRESPONDENT.

A publication, on an intereſting ſubject, has, within theſe few days, made its appearance in *New-York*. It is an attempt, by *Profeſſor Mitchell*, to explain contagion, and account for its effects upon the bodies of animals, upon chemical principles.

He confines himſelf to that claſs of febrile complaints called bilious, yellow, remittant, malignant, and putrid fevers, under which appellations he ſeems to rank goal, camp, and hoſpital fevers, and the plague; and thinks they are all occaſioned by a particular gas, aëriform fluid, extricated at certain times, from putrifying, animal, and vegetable ſubſtances. In this idea, the author does but coincide with other writers; but he does not ſtop here, for he has ſtated exactly what are the component parts of this air, under what circumſtances it is produced, and how the ſeveral ingredients are diſpoſed to form ſuch a new compound. This compound, which he calls *gaſeous oxyd* of *azote*, or of *nitrogene*, is the ſame which *Dr. Prieſtley* called *dephlogiſticated nitrous air*, and is diſtinguiſhed from other aëriform fluids by having a power to extinguiſh life, while it ſupports burning candles. It is compoſed of twenty ſeven parts of oxygene, united to ſixty-three of azote, and turned to vapour by heat.—Organic ſubſtances when they go to decay after death, afford a large quantity of this aërial product, which when it is extricated ſufficiently, mixes with the atmoſphere, and makes it unfit for breathing; or elſe breaks looſe in the ſtomach and inteſtines, and cauſes violent inflimation and diſtreſs there.

Doctor Mitchell has endeavoured to trace the gaſeous oxyd to this ſource, and to prove as well its domeſtic origin from internal cauſes, as to evince that at leaſt half the miſchief it occaſions, proceeds from its formation in the ſtomach and inteſtines.

The general concluſion from the facts examined in this performance, is, that diſtempers of theſe kinds chiefly proceed from the decay and decompoſition of animal ſubſtances around us, and from their putridity within us; and that vegetable food, by keeping offenſive matter from the ſtreets, wharves, &c. and from the bowels, &c. is a grand perfect preventative. The peruſal of the pamphlet is recommended to our readers, as being very ſenſible and intereſting. It is not a little pleaſing that Dr. Mitchell, though by a different chain of reaſoning, comes to the ſame concluſion with Dr. *Rush*.

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1795. [N° 1746.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

THE Managers of the United Congregational Society Lottery, in Little-Compton, hereby inform the Public, that on Account of a Number of Tickets not being exchanged, the Drawing of the Second Class is postponed to the Second Day of November next, when the Drawing will *positively* commence.——Those Persons holding Tickets in said Lottery, are requested to exchange them before that Time. *September* 28.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of STEPHEN AYRAULT, late of Newport, deceased, are once more, and for the last Time, called upon to discharge the same; and thereby prevent the Subscriber from making Use of the very disagreeable Alternative of November Court, near at Hand.

JOHN BOURS, *Executor.*

Newport, Sept. 28, 1795.

For Charleston (S. C.) or Georgia,

The well-built SCHOONER

THREE-FRIENDS,

JAMES PERRY, MASTER;

LYING at Mr. William Langley's Wharf; Burthen upwards of 93 Tons, entirely new, and well found; having good Accommodations for Passengers; will sail in all next Month.——For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on board, or at PHILIP ROBINSON's.

Newport, Sept. 29, 1795.

For Charleston, S. Carolina,

The SCHOONER SALLY,

About 80 Tons Burthen,

STEPHEN ANTHONY, Master,

A New Vessel, with good Accommodations, will sail the 25th October.——For Terms of Freight or Passage, apply to E. BURRELL.

Newport August, 24, 1795.

Clarke & Hammond

Have for Sale the following Articles, viz.

OLD Sherry Wine in Quarter Casks,
Best Malaga in Ditto,—and Teneriffe in Ditto,
Jamaica Spirits, by the Puncheon,
West-India Rum by Ditto,
New-England Ditto by Do.
Geneva,
French Brandy of an excellent Flavor,
Molasses by the Hogshead,
Loaf and brown Sugars,
Bohea Tea,
Hyson Ditto,
Fresh Raisins,
Writing and Wrapping Paper by the Ream,
Powder and Shot,
Bar Lead,
Brass Kettles,
Window Glass by the Box,
Pork and Beef in Barrels and Half Barrels,
Salt fit for the Fishery,
Cotton by the Bag,
Flour by the Barrel,
Brimstone by Ditto,
Sole-Leather,
Porter in Bottles,
Corks by the Gross,
Nail Rods,
Bar-Iron,
Cabooses and Stoves,
Anchors of all Sizes,
Hard Soap by the Box,
Pepper,
Allspice,
And several other Articles.

☞ They will take Fish in pay for the Salt—and Rhode-Island State Debt, or Cash, for any other Articles.

Newport, July 10, 1795.

For SALE, by

J. Richardson,

AT THE POST-OFFICE,

A Great Variety of BOOKS and STATIONARY.

Also—BOOKS to let.

TICKETS to sell in Harvard College—Connecticut Manufactory—Exchange—New Congregational Meeting House—Little Compton and Warren Church LOTTERIES.

A large Assortment of HOUSE PAPER, both American and French, with beautiful Borders.

MUSTARD by the Pound and Bottle—Poland STARCH—Black PEPPER—Roxbury BOOT LEGS—New RAISINS, by Cask, and Pound—SNUFF, by Cask, Bladder and Pound—GUNPOWDER—Best DUMB FISH.

Newport, Sept. 7, 1795.

WANTED,

Two active Lads, about sixteen

or eighteen Years of Age, to attend in a Store at Charleston, South Carolina. Inquire of the Printer,

24th August, '95.

PICTURE OF PARIS.

The following picture of Paris, in the month of June last, has been transmitted by a German traveller, residing in that capital, and published in a German paper.

"SIX o'clock in the morning nothing is to be seen in the streets but women and children with pale faces, carrying to their respective habitations the allowance of bread for which they have watched one half the night at the bakers. At nine o'clock the scene is quite changed, then you may see swarms of stock jobbers, hastening with bags full of gold and silver coins to the palace of equality, where they speculate on the fall of assignats, the sale of the national domains, &c. and gain from three to four hundred per cent. in a single hour; from the palace of equality, they go to hear the debates of the National Convention. At two o'clock is the usual hour for dinner; almost every inhabitant of this city has become a merchant or shopkeeper, and every man of some property has transformed his house into a store, where all kinds of merchandizes are found in great quantity. Strangers and friends are well received in these houses, the greatest abundance reigns on the tables, and the best wine is drank there. Political topics are so rarely touched at the tables, that a body would think the Republic was in peace with all the world. After dinner it is customary to visit the theatres, fifteen of which are daily crowded in such a manner that a little before the beginning of the exhibition, a place is hardly to be found. The ballets and operas are executed with extraordinary pomp and splendor; from the threatre they go to gaming houses, where plenty of gold and silver is to be seen. At the restaurater's you may have a supper for 50 livres, and chuse from among 60 to 80 different dishes; you have the whitest bread, the best wines, and even what is called delicacies in such profusion, that you believe yourself transported by some magic power into the regions of plenty. The Greek dress among the females is already out of fashion, they now wear a kind of a chemise with a girdle, which is wore very high.—Tho' the dress of both sexes is very simple, it is nevertheless extremely expensive, because of the many particular ornaments belonging thereto; carriages, and among these many elegant ones, make also again their appearance. All the hotels, and even the rooms in private houses are filled with people; strangers, who arrive at Paris, are often obliged to run from one inn to another, before they can find a lodging. In short, Paris is still now, what it formerly was, the picture of the greatest abundance, contrasted by the greatest want.

[*From a late Paris Paper.*]

I WAS pondering on a project of universal fraternity, when two little chimney sweepers of engaging countenances (in spite of the soot with which they were covered) entered my chamber. *Dumont*, my hostess, accompanied them; they are come to clean the chimney, said she.—One of the two appeared to be 13 or 14 years old, the other was a child of about seven at most. He is very young to climb up a chimney, said I to the eldest—He does not attempt it; it is only to learn him the trade, that I bring him with me—He is thy brother then? No citizen—A relation, thy cousin? He is.—I don't know; I found him in the street.—In the street, what! alone, abandoned? Yes, the poor child had nothing to eat; I gave him half of my bread, because he did not know where to get any! I carry him about with me, and I will never quit him. Thou hast done a good action—Oh! not very good—I have done as every body else would do. (Thus he thought, and I took care not to undeceive him.)—There is something for thyself, said I, giving him some money.—Ah! citizen how happy I am; now I will go and buy him a shirt, a vest, a cap, a pair of stockings, and wooden shoes.—Oh! God, I thank thee!—He believed himself able to buy the universe with the trifle I had given him. Happy simplicity of nature!—Thus, while the French Senate, aided by all the philosophers of the nation, are planning out the theory of Fraternity, here we see a virtuous, tho' untaught little being, who practices it in all its purity and perfection, with no other guide, and from no other motive, than the innate benevolence of his heart!"

Who shall say Nature is extinct at Paris.

[Inserted by Request]

FROM THE AURORA.

BELLISARIUS, No. II.

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,

I DEEM no apology necessary for stepping aside from the purposed illustration of your public conduct, to bestow a few remarks on a subject that seems to require more immediate notice.

Your ratification of the British treaty has produced from its admirers, a ratification of your name and character.

Reverence and obey, is the maxim now laboured to be established on the public mind, in pursuit of which, your deceptious flatterers would place upon your head "a load would sink a navy, too much honor." Thus, Sir, an unblushing vindicator, who assumes the name of "an American," and writes 'for the Gazette of the United States,' with more sophistry than judgment, has amused the public with three elaborate essays to prove your immaculate virtue and infallible wisdom, completing the climax of flattery in these words, "a long life, without spot and without blemish, must form 'the impenetrable panoply' of his (your) mighty character." It may, however, fairly be doubted, sir, whether, politically speaking, this hyperbolical ratification of your name, does not possess equal demerit, with your own ratification of the treaty, and that the '*mighty character*' will be found, like the sensitive plant, to shrink from the touch of truth. It will be remembered too, that public, not private character, is here referred to; for while, sir, my sole object is public justice, I shall equally disdain the attempt to penetrate the recesses of private life, and drag forth private frailties to public view, as I shall to remit in the just severity of censure on the moral and political turpitude of a mal-administration of the public affairs. Were it possible, sir, for the American people to unthink what they have thought, to unlearn what they have learnt, or to recede from the principles of freedom, as they advance to the possession of Independence, the vain attempt to arrest the progress of public opinion, and cram down the British treaty per force of your name and popularity, might be expected to succeed—But the time is past, the die is cast, and now when it is no longer enveloped in darkness, pre-eminent talents and enlightened patriotism have declared the defects of the treaty, and exposed its hostility to the freedom and best interests of your country. You, sir, have been unchangeable, altho' assailed by the voice of your country, and you may expect, sir, in return that the public mind will be also unchangeable, altho' assailed by your name, and insulted with the offensive and sycophantic theme of your infallibility. The Independent representation of the people in Congress assembled, that constituted authority of our country, to whose sovereign voice, even the President and Senate must yield, have yet to pronounce on this much talked of treaty, and whilst in opposition to the maxim you have followed, of advancing "the greatest good of the least number, possessing the greatest wealth"—it may reasonably be expected that they will pursue "the greatest good of the greatest number, without regard to wealth," the public will indulge the hope, that this baneful instrument, cannot become "the supreme law of the land"—your name and sanction notwithstanding.

Cease then, sir, further anathemas at the expressions of the public opinion—forbear to fulminate political dogmas, or to authorize with the sanction of your name, the great and dangerous political heresy "that the two branches ought not to substitute for their conviction the opinions of others"—a sentiment, sir, more befitting the mouth of a tyrant, than that of the first Representative Magistrate of a free representative government.

Believe me, sir, your fellow citizens are not mere moulds of wax, calculated to receive any impression which the *dicta* of a magistrate may attempt to make upon them; neither are they too timid to resist, or too short-sighted to detect the imposition; and however you may attempt to cloath your responces to their applications in mystery and empiricism, they will not regard you as a priest, or a prophet, or a demigod. An affectation of parable may please your flatterers, but it is only disgusting to men of sense, and can never deceive your countrymen. Stript of the mantle of infallibility, and possessing nought of the '*jus divinum*,' you appear before them a frail mortal, whose passions and weaknesses are like those of other men.

BELISARIUS.

NEW-YORK, September 21.

THE FEVER.

From a CORRESPONDENT.

A publication, on an interesting subject, has, within these few days, made its appearance in *New-York*. It is an attempt, by *Professor Mitchell*, to explain contagion, and account for its effects upon the bodies of animals, upon chemical principles.

He confines himself to that class of febrile complaints called bilious, yellow, remittant, malignant, and putrid fevers, under which appellations he seems to rank goal, camp, and hospital fevers, and the plague; and thinks they are all occasioned by a particular gas, aëriform fluid, extricated at certain times, from putrifying, animal, and vegetable substances. In this idea, the author does but coincide with other writers; but he does not stop here, for he has stated exactly what are the component parts of this air, under what circumstances it is produced, and how the several ingredients are disposed to form such a new compound. This compound, which he calls *gaseous oxyd* of *azote*, or of *nitrogene*, is the same which *Dr. Priestley* called *dephlogisticated nitrous air*, and is distinguished from other aëriform fluids by having a power to extinguish life, while it supports burning candles. It is composed of twenty seven parts of oxygene, united to sixty-three of azote, and turned to vapour by heat.—Organic substances when they go to decay after death, afford a large quantity of this aërial product, which when it is extricated sufficiently, mixes with the atmosphere, and makes it unfit for breathing; or else breaks loose in the stomach and intestines, and causes violent inflmation and distress there.

Doctor Mitchell has endeavoured to trace the gaseous oxyd to this source, and to prove as well its domestic origin from internal causes, as to evince that at least half the mischief it occasions, proceeds from its formation in the stomach and intestines.

The general conclusion from the facts examined in this performance, is, that distempers of these kinds chiefly proceed from the decay and decomposition of animal substances around us, and from their putridity within us; and that vegetable food, by keeping offensive matter from the streets, wharves, &c. and from the bowels, &c. is the grand perfect preventative. The perusal of the pamphlet is recommended to our readers, as being very reasonable and interesting. It is not a little pleasing that Dr. Mitchell, though by a different chain of reasoning, comes to the same conclusion with Dr. *Rush*.

August, '95.

From the PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

IN contemplating the ſolicitude of the citizens of Philadelphia to prevent the introduction of the billious remitting yellow fever which now prevails in New-York and Norfolk into our city, I am led to contribute a mite towards that end, by laying before them the following plan for checking the progreſs of maligant and contagious fevers. It has been the reſult of much reflection upon the ſubject. I have choſen to convey it to the public through the medium of a newſpaper, in order that it may be equally uſeful to all the cities in the United States.

1ſt. Let a law be paſſed to compel Phyſicians under a ſevere penalty to report to a committee appointed for that purpoſe, the exiſtence of a malignant contageous fever, as ſoon as he diſcovers it in any part of the city. Let this committee call a council of Phyſicians to examine the caſe ſo reported, and if a majority of them concur in opinion of its contageous and dangerous nature, let the following ſteps be taken.

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The plan of removing the well inſtead of the ſick, to prevent the progreſs of peſtilential fevers is not a new one. It has been practiced with ſucceſs in Ruſſia, and it has the following circumſtances to recommend it. 1. It will prevent the contagion being ſpread by the ſick in paſſing through the ſtreets out of the city. 2. It will not be repugnant to humanity, for if the ſick be not ſuddenly deſtroyed by being informed of the cruel fate which awaits them they often periſh from the motion which is neceſſary to remove them, or from the anguiſh of being torn from their families, or friends. 3. The diſcovery, and declaration of the exiſtence of malignant and contagious fevers will be *early* and *unequivocal*, when an expulſion from the city will not be dreaded from it, and when the danger of the diſeaſe will thereby be leſſened, by the ceaſing of noiſes of all kinds in the neighbourhood, and the improbability of the ſick creating a reflected atmoſphere of contagion from the perſons who may be infected by them.

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The wealthy inhabitants of Smyrna preſerve themſelves in health by thus wetting their houſes, while the plague is deſtroying thouſands of their leſs opulent, or provident neighbours.

To every natural evil, heaven has in mercy to man, either diſcovered or provided an antidote. The remedies for the yellow fever are ſimple, and nearly certain; but as they are oppoſed in their proper extent, to ſyſtems of medicine, which will probably laſt for a generation or two to come, it becomes us more earneſtly to endeavour to prevent the propagation of it in our cities. The means for this purpoſe are as much under the power of human reaſon, and induſtry, as the means for preventing the evils from lightening or common fire. Time, and repeated ſuffering, will probably cure us of our prejudices and indolence upon this ſubject, and force us to deſiſt from deceiving and deſtroying ourſelves by the practice of arts which are alike diſgraceful to commerce and medicine.

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THE FORLORN HOPE.

BASLE, July 4.

The Prince de Conde received the following letter from the Count de Provence (Monſieur) whom he proclaimed as King, under the name of Louis XVIII.

"MY COUSIN,

"I am very ſenſible at the ſentiments you expreſſed on account of the irreparable loſs I ſuffered in the perſon of the king my lord and nephew. If any thing can leſſen my juſt and deep-felt grief, it is the part which thoſe take in it who in ſo many reſpects are dear to me. France loſes a King, whoſe excellent qualities, the unfolding of which I obſerved from his tendereſt age, juſtified a belief that he would be a worthy ſucceſſor of the beſt of kings! Nothing remains now in my power but to intreat divine Providence to render me worthy to indemnify my ſubjects for ſo great a loſs.

I hope the time will come, that like Louis XII. I ſhall be able to deſerve the title of a father of my people, after I have ſucceeded like Henry IV. in re-conquering my kingdom. Tell the brave noblemen and the loyal troops, the command of whom I have entruſted to you, that their attachment which they have declared through you, is already for me the dawning of that bright day; and that I rely particularly on you, and them, in the expectation of ſeeing the diſplay of the whole ſplendour of that Aurora. I repeat with pleaſure the aſſurance of all the attachment, with which I am, my couſin, your affectionate couſin,

LOUIS.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION, July 29.

The following letter from General Hoche, containing an official account of the defeat of the emigrants, was read.

"On the 31 Thermidor, 19th July, at two o'clock in the morning Fort Penthievre, the entrenched camp in the Peninſula of Quiberon was attacked by three thouſand men from the camp of St. Barbe, who after an hour's combat carried it by aſſault, oppoſed to the fire of Engliſh gun-boats.

"The attacks were directed againſt the Generals Humbert, Valteau, Botta, (this excellent officer had his left foot carried off by a ball) and the Adjutant General Menage. This laſt, with leſs than three hundred men, braving the fire of the Fort, of the gun-boats and fleet at ſea, which was then very ſevere, climbed up the rocks on the weſtern point, and facilitated the attack, in front, made by General Valteau.

"Immediately our troops were in purſuit of the enemy, and the appearance of two thouſand men in the Peninſula forced the regiment of Hervilly and Hector to lay down their arms. Five regiments of Royal emigrants landed on the 1ſt Thermidor (thoſe of Damas, Beon, Rohan, Salm, and Perigord, forming the diviſion of Count Charles de Sombreuil) and the Chouans attempted to defend themſelves, in retreating to that ſide of the port where they might re embark.

"The heads of the columns were directed againſt theſe rebels; and ſeven hundred grenadiers keeping them in check, they were obliged to follow the example of their comrades, having no other hopes but being forced into the ſea, or to paſs through the points of our bayonets.

"Already the fleet had ſet ſome chiefs on ſhore.—Showers of Grape-ſhot from twenty cannons prevented their return; and there, upon a rock, in preſence of the Engliſh ſquadron, which fired upon us and them indiſcriminately, were taken Et Major, at head of which was Sombreuil, the chiefs of the corps, and the officers of artillery, men poſſeſſing talents.

"Our troops were on foot, during a moſt dreadful time. They only halted for a moment at ſix o'clock in the morning.

"All the priſoners, not one of them was even inſulted, were conducted to the Fort, and from thence to Auray. The female Chouans and their miſerable children were ſet at liberty.

"I cannot as yet give an account what was found at Quiberon. Report mentions 70 000 muſkets, 150,000 pair of ſhoes, and immenſe magazines of proviſions, ammunition, cloaths and equipments.

"See now, Monſieur Pitt, the reſult of your three years preparations! What ſentiments do you think to inſpire into thoſe, whom your numerous armament could not ſave from the National vengeance? They held you in abhorrence; you have baſely ſacrificed them; ſend me ſome more victims; and they ſhall learn to judge of your politics when they appear upon our ſoil.

"That ſoil you know, Sir, was never invaded with impunity;—but theſe unfortunates were born in France, and are conſequently, as well as ourſelves the object of your hatred. Aſk Mr. Puiſaye, who haſtened to re-embark at the ſound of the firſt muſket, whether, the ruin of the Republicans is as eaſy to be effected on their own ſoil as in your Cabinet? Mr. Pitt, there is an avenging God; and your crimes ſhall be puniſhed.

"(Signed) LAZARE HOCHE."

July 29.

PEACE with SPAIN.

After four o'clock, all the Members of the Committee of Public Safety entered the Hall, and the Convention were informed that the Committee had very important intelligence to communicate.

Trelihard, the Reporter of the Committee, immediately aſcended the Tribune. He began by reading a letter from the Repreſentatives of the People with the army of the Weſtern Pyrenees, dated from Vittoria 30 Meſſidor [July 18.] It ſtated that the French had taken poſſeſſion of that place after a forced march, which diſconcerted the enemy, and forced them to divide their forces. "But," continued Trelihard, "I do wrong, in making uſe of the term enemy.——Spain is no longer our enemy. It is not therefore for victories you are indebted to our brethren in arms; you are indebted to them for peace.——The Committee of Public Safety announces to the Convention of the French Republic, that *Peace is made with Spain.* We have thus one foe leſs, and one friend more. (The applauſe with which this intelligence was received, continued for nearly a quarter of an hour.) I ſhall now proceed to read to you

THE TREATY.

"The French Republic, and his Catholic Majeſty the King of Spain, equally animated with the deſire of putting an end to the calamities of war; conſidering beſides that there exiſts between them real intereſts, which command them to enter into union and peace, have appointed for their reſpective miniſters to re-eſtabliſh peace, the citizen Francois Barthelemi, on the part of the French Republic; and, on the part of his Catholic Majeſty, Don Domingo d'Iriarte, Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Poland. The ſaid Ambaſſadors, after having exchanged their powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

Article 1. There ſhall be Peace, Amity, and good underſtanding, between the French Republic and the kingdom of Spain.

2. In conſequence thereof, all hoſtility ſhall ceaſe between the two Powers, as ſoon as the preſent treaty is ratified.

3. Neither of the two Powers ſhall furniſh againſt the other any contingent in men, arms, horſes, money, or ſhips; nor ſhall the two powers grant a paſſage through their territories, to any troops of a nation at war with either of the contracting powers.

4. The French Republic reſtores to his Catholic Majeſty, all the conqueſts ſhe has made in his dominions during the preſent war, in a fortnight from the date of the ratification of the preſent treaty.

5. The fortreſſes and ſtrong places taken by the French Republic ſhall be reſtored, with the cannon and ammunition found in them at the period of their capture.

6. There ſhall immediatly be appointed commiſſioners on each ſide to fix in an amicable manner the reſpective limits of the two empires; the commiſſioners ſhall take for the baſis of theſe limits to the tops of mountains.

7. In exchange for the poſſeſſions yielded by the 4th article, the King of Spain cedes to the French Republic the Spaniſh part of St. Domingo, with all the cannon and ammunition contained in it.

8. Until a new treaty of commerce ſhall be concluded between the two powers, all the communications ſhall remain as they were before the war. The merchants of the two nations ſhall travel through the territories of the two powers, provided they conform to the law, manners, and cuſtoms of the country.

9. All the priſoners on either ſide ſhall be liberated, without any diſtinction of rank or number. The Portugueſe priſoners, in the ſervice of his Catholic Majeſty, ſhall alſo be given up.

10. The articles of this treaty extend to the Republic of the United Provinces, the ally of France.

11. The French Republic accepts the mediation of the King of Spain in favour of the Kings of Portugal, of Naples, of Sardinia, and all the Princes of Italy, for the re-eſtabliſhment of peace.

12. The French Republic, convinced of the intereſt which his Catholic Majeſty has in the eſtabliſhment of a general peace, will accept his good offices in favour of all the other belligerent powers who ſhall wiſh to treat with her.

Done at Baſle, the 4th Thermidor, July 22.

It was moved that this important treaty ſhould be printed, and ſent to all the departments and the armies.

July 31.

Doulcet communicated a new triumph of the army of the Weſtern Pyrenees, and diſcourſes, for the laſt time, on its exploits, to which peace alone could fix a term.

General Moncey writes from Bilboa, dated 5 Thermidor (23d July) that the Spaniſh army having been divided into two parties (as he announced in his laſt deſpatches) the Spaniſh General, being forced, found himſelf neceſſitated to take refuge in the Biſcay with 14 000 men, which were ſoon reduced to 9000, by the deſertion of the Biſcayans, who, intimidated by a proclamation of the people, abandoned their colours, and laid down their arms. Notwithſtanding this, the Spaniſh General made a ſhew of valor, to give us battle, but his troops could not even endure our firſt fire, and took to flight with the body guard. After which General Moncey, finding no reſiſtance, marched directly to Bilboa, where he arrived on the 29th Meſſidor (July 17) and where he took poſſeſſion of the arſenal and magazines. Inſertion in the bulletin.

The concourſe of people who wiſh to take part in the lottery lately eſtabliſhed by the Convention is extraordinarily great. This conſiſts of a million of lots: the tickets coſt 50 livres; there are 400,000 prizes, viz, in the firſt claſs 50 conſiſting of houſes and buildings valued at 24 millions 656,000 livres; in the Second claſs are 150 prizes conſiſting of furniture and precious articles; in the Third claſs 39,800 prizes conſiſting of bills which are to be received in payment for national domains.

The loſs of the Alcide in the Mediteraneam is attributed to the forges for heating balls on board her.

Letters from all parts of the Republic ſtate, that the harveſt affords the moſt brilliant hopes of plenty.

LEWES, (England) June 29.

On Friday ſe'nnight, only two days before Mid-ſummer Day, Snow was obſerved to fall in two or three places in the Eaſtern part of this county; but that was not the only circumſtance which marked the uncommon ſeverity of the weather, for it was rendered remarkable alſo by the number of ſheep and lambs which periſhed through its inclemency, and the ſwallows, that for two or three days were frequently ſeen, as they were feebly fluttering through the air, to fall dead with the cold.

LONDON, July 29.

Laſt night ſome gentlemen paſſengers landed at Harwich from on board a Neutral Ship bound to this place from Hamburgh, by whom we learn, that there is every reaſon to conclude that the Turks have declared war againſt the Empreſs of Ruſſia.

Intelligence was received this morning, that the treaty of amity and commerce, between this Country and the United States of America, had been ratified by the States.

Auguſt 3.

The Hamburgh Mail of the 24th ult. and an Italian Mail, arrived this morning. They bring no intelligence of importance. On the Rhine every thing is quiet. A letter from Frankfort of the 17th ult. mentions the probability of Mentz being evacuated.

GEORGIA, Auguſt 2.

On Thurſday the Treaſurer of the Miſſiſippi Company completed the purchaſe of the weſtern lands, by paying the 124,000 dollars balance, and taking up the mortgages. The northern ſpeculators are much chop fallen; as they anticipated ſome pretty pickings from the failure of the company.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) Sept. 8.

Yeſterday Judge Bee determined, in the court of vice admiralty of this diſtrict, in the cauſe of Benjamin Moodie, Eſq; vice-conſul of his Britannic Majeſty againſt the ſhip Britannia and ſnow Potowmac, and their cargoes, prizes to the French privateer Le Vergoer, Capt. Carvine—that the plea to the juriſdiction of the court was relevant, and that the libel be diſmiſſed with coſts.—Upon this decree being pronounced, notice was given of an appeal to the circuit court, which will be held in October next.

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"I am very ſenſible at the ſentiments you expreſſed on account of the irreparable loſs I ſuffered in the perſon of the king my lord and nephew. If any thing can leſſen my juſt and deep-felt grief, it is the part which thoſe take in it who in ſo many reſpects are dear to me. France loſes a King, whoſe excellent qualities, the unfolding of which I obſerved from his tendereſt age, juſtified a belief that he would be a worthy ſucceſſor of the beſt of kings! Nothing remains now in my power but to intreat divine Providence to render me worthy to indemnify my ſubjects for ſo great a loſs.

I hope the time will come, that like Louis XII. I ſhall be able to deſerve the title of a father of my people, after I have ſucceeded like Henry IV. in re-conquering my kingdom. Tell the brave noblemen and the loyal troops, the command of whom I have entruſted to you, that their attachment which they have declared through you, is already for me the dawning of that bright day; and that I rely particularly on you, and them, in the expectation of ſeeing the diſplay of the whole ſplendour of that Aurora. I repeat with pleaſure the aſſurance of all the attachment, with which I am, my couſin, your affectionate couſin,

LOUIS.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION, July 29.

The following letter from General Hoche, containing an official account of the defeat of the emigrants, was read.

"On the 3d Thermidor, 19th July, at two o'clock in the morning Fort Penthievre, the entrenched camp in the Peninſula of Quiberon was attacked by three thouſand men from the camp of St. Barbe, who after an hour's combat carried it by aſſault, oppoſed to the fire of Engliſh gun-boats.

"The attacks were directed againſt the Generals Humbert, Valteau, Botta, (this excellent officer had his left foot carried off by a ball) and the Adjutant General Menage. This laſt, with leſs than three hundred men, braving the fire of the Fort, of the gun-boats and fleet at ſea, which was then very ſevere, climbed up the rocks on the weſtern point, and facilitated the attack, in front, made by General Valteau.

"Immediately our troops were in purſuit of the enemy, and the appearance of two thouſand men in the Peninſula forced the regiment of Hervilly and Hector to lay down their arms. Five regiments of Royal emigrants landed on the 1ſt Thermidor (thoſe of Damas, Beon, Rohan, Salm, and Perigord, forming the diviſion of Count Charles de Sombreuil) and the Chouans attempted to defend themſelves, in retreating to that ſide of the port where they might re embark.

"The heads of the columns were directed againſt theſe rebels; and ſeven hundred grenadiers keeping them in check, they were obliged to follow the example of their comrades, having no other hopes but being forced into the ſea, or to paſs through the points of our bayonets.

"Already the fleet had ſet ſome chiefs on ſhore.—Showers of Grape-ſhot from twenty cannons prevented their return; and there, upon a rock, in preſence of the Engliſh ſquadron, which fired upon us and them indiſcriminately, were taken Et Major, at head of which was Sombreuil, the chiefs of the corps, and the officers of artillery, men poſſeſſing talents.

"Our troops were on foot, during a moſt dreadful time. They only halted for a moment at ſix o'clock in the morning.

"All the priſoners, not one of them was even inſulted, were conducted to the Fort, and from thence to Auray. The female Chouans and their miſerable children were ſet at liberty.

"I cannot as yet give an account what was found at Quiberon. Report mentions 70 000 muſkets, 150,000 pair of ſhoes, and immenſe magazines of proviſions, ammunition, cloaths and equipments.

"See now, Monſieur Pitt, the reſult of your three years preparations! What ſentiments do you think to inſpire into thoſe, whom your numerous armament could not ſave from the National vengeance? They held you in abhorrence; you have baſely ſacrificed them; ſend me ſome more victims; and they ſhall learn to judge of your politics when they appear upon our ſoil.

"That ſoil you know, Sir, was never invaded with impunity;—but theſe unfortunates were born in France, and are conſequently, as well as ourſelves the object of your hatred. Aſk Mr. Puiſaye, who haſtened to re-embark at the ſound of the firſt muſket, whether, the ruin of the Republicans is as eaſy to be effected on their own ſoil as in your Cabinet? Mr. Pitt, there is an avenging God; and your crimes ſhall be puniſhed.

"(Signed) LAZARE HOCHE."

July 29.

PEACE with SPAIN.

After four o'clock, all the Members of the Committee of Public Safety entered the Hall, and the Convention were informed that the Committee had very important intelligence to communicate.

Trelihard, the Reporter of the Committee, immediately aſcended the Tribune. He began by reading a letter from the Repreſentatives of the People with the army of the Weſtern Pyrenees, dated from Vittoria 30 Meſſidor [July 18.] It ſtated that the French had taken poſſeſſion of that place after a forced march, which diſconcerted the enemy, and forced them to divide their forces. "But," continued Trelihard, "I do wrong, in making uſe of the term enemy.——Spain is no longer our enemy. It is not therefore for victories you are indebted to our brethren in arms; you are indebted to them for peace.——The Committee of Public Safety announces to the Convention of the French Republic, that *Peace is made with Spain.* We have thus one foe leſs, and one friend more. (The applauſe with which this intelligence was received, continued for nearly a quarter of an hour.) I ſhall now proceed to read to you

THE TREATY.

"The French Republic, and his Catholic Majeſty the King of Spain, equally animated with the deſire of putting an end to the calamities of war; conſidering beſides that there exiſts between them real intereſts, which command them to enter into union and peace, have appointed for their reſpective miniſters to re-eſtabliſh peace, the citizen Francois Barthelemi, on the part of the French Republic; and, on the part of his Catholic Majeſty, Don Domingo d'Iritarte, Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Poland. The ſaid Ambaſſadors, after having exchanged their powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

Article 1. There ſhall be Peace, Amity, and good underſtanding, between the French Republic and the kingdom of Spain.

2. In conſequence thereof, all hoſtility ſhall ceaſe between the two Powers, as ſoon as the preſent treaty is ratified.

3. Neither of the two Powers ſhall furniſh againſt the other any contingent in men, arms, horſes, money, or ſhips; nor ſhall the two powers grant a paſſage through their territories, to any troops of a nation at war with either of the contracting powers.

4. The French Republic reſtores to his Catholic Majeſty, all the conqueſts ſhe has made in his dominions during the preſent war, in a fortnight from the date of the ratification of the preſent treaty.

5. The fortreſſes and ſtrong places taken by the French Republic ſhall be reſtored, with the cannon and ammunition found in them at the period of their capture.

6. There ſhall immediatly be appointed commiſſioners on each ſide to fix in an amicable manner the reſpective limits of the two empires; the commiſſioners ſhall take for the baſis of theſe limits to the tops of mountains.

7. In exchange for the poſſeſſions yielded by the 4th article, the King of Spain cedes to the French Republic the Spaniſh part of St. Domingo, with all the cannon and ammunition contained in it.

8. Until a new treaty of commerce ſhall be concluded between the two powers, all the communications ſhall remain as they were before the war. The merchants of the two nations ſhall travel through the territories of the two powers, provided they conform to the law, manners, and cuſtoms of the country.

9. All the priſoners on either ſide ſhall be liberated, without any diſtinction of rank or number. The Portuguese priſoners, in the ſervice of his Catholic Majeſty, ſhall alſo be given up.

10. The articles of this treaty extend to the Republic of the United Provinces, the ally of France.

11. The French Republic accepts the mediation of the King of Spain in favour of the Kings of Portugal, of Naples, of Sardinia, and all the Princes of Italy, for the re-eſtabliſhment of peace.

12. The French Republic, convinced of the intereſt which his Catholic Majeſty has in the eſtabliſhment of a general peace, will accept his good offices in favour of all the other belligerent powers who ſhall wiſh to treat with her.

Done at Baſle, the 4th Thermidor, July 22.

It was moved that this important treaty ſhould be printed, and ſent to all the departments and the armies.

July 31.

Doulcet communicated a new triumph of the army of the Weſtern Pyrenees, and diſcourſes, for the laſt time, on its exploits, to which peace alone could fix a term.

General Moncey writes from Bilboa, dated 5 Thermidor (23d July) that the Spaniſh army having been divided into two parties (as he announced in his laſt deſpatche) the Spaniſh General, being forced, found himſelf neceſſitated to take refuge in the Biſcay with 14 000 men, which were ſoon reduced to 9000, by the deſertion of the Biſcavians, who, intimidated by a proclamation of the people, abandoned their colours, and laid down their arms. Notwithſtanding this, the Spaniſh General made a ſhew of valor, to give us battle, but his troops could not even endure our firſt fire, and took to flight with the body guard. After which General Moncey, finding no reſiſtance, marched directly to Bilboa, where he arrived on the 29th Meſſidor (July 17) and where he took poſſeſſion of the arſenal and magazines. Inſertion in the bulletin.

The concourſe of people who wiſh to take part in the lottery lately eſtabliſhed by the Convention is extraordinarily great. This conſiſts of a million of lots: the tickets coſt 50 livres; there are 400,000 prizes, viz, in the firſt claſs 50 conſiſting of houſes and buildings valued at 24 millions 656,000 livres; in the Second claſs are 150 prizes conſiſting of furniture and precious articles; in the Third claſs 39,800 prizes conſiſting of bills which are to be received in payment for national domains.

The loſs of the Alcide in the Mediteranean is attributed to the forges for heating balls on board her.

Letters from all parts of the Republic ſtate, that the harveſt affords the moſt brilliant hopes of plenty.

LEWES, (England) June 29.

On Friday ſe'nnight, only two days before Mid-ſummer Day, Snow was obſerved to fall in two or three places in the Eaſtern part of this county; but that was not the only circumſtance which marked the uncommon ſeverity of the weather, for it was rendered remarkable alſo by the number of ſheep and lambs which periſhed through its inclemency, and the ſwallows, that for two or three days were frequently ſeen, as they were feebly fluttering through the air, to fall dead with the cold.

LONDON, July 29.

Laſt night ſome gentlemen paſſengers landed at Harwich from on board a Neutral Ship bound to this place from Hamburgh, by whom we learn, that there is every reaſon to conclude that the Turks have declared war againſt the Empreſs of Ruſſia.

Intelligence was received this morning, that the treaty of amity and commerce, between this Country and the United States of America, had been ratified by the States.

Auguſt 3.

The Hamburgh Mail of the 24th ult. and an Italian Mail, arrived this morning. They bring no intelligence of importance. On the Rhine every thing is quiet. A letter from Frankfort of the 17th ult. mentions the probability of Mentz being evacuated.

GEORGIA, Auguſt 2.

On Thurſday the Treaſurer of the Miſſiſippi Company completed the purchaſe of the weſtern lands, by paying the 124,000 dollars balance, and taking up the mortgages. The northern ſpeculators are much chop fallen; as they anticipated ſome pretty pickings from the failure of the company.

CHARLESTON, (S.C.) Sept. 8.

Yeſterday Judge Bee determined, in the court of vice admiralty of this diſtrict, in the cauſe of Benjamin Moodie, Eſq; vice-conſul of his Britannic Majeſty againſt the ſhip Britannia and ſnow Patowmac, and their cargoes, prizes to the French privateer Le Verguer, Capt. Carvine—that the plea to the juriſdiction of the court was relevant, and that the libel be diſmiſſed with coſts.—Upon this decree being pronounced, notice was given of an appeal to the circuit court, which will be held in October next.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.

On Sunday, the 13th inst. September, at Christ Church the Rev. ROBERT SMITH, D. D. Rector of St. Philip's, Charleston, was consecrated Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of South-Carolina.

EXPORTS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Exports of the City of Philadelphia for Three Months (April, May and June) 1795, were 3,898,400 Dollars.

Note. The Exports of the whole Year 1[illegible], 3 968,946 Dollars and 44 Cents.

Regulations of Quadruples and Portugueses, (joes and half joes) by Stephen Laveaux, general in chief of St. Domingo, and Henry Perroud, ordonnateur civil of the Leeward Islands.

Our regulation of the 12th Brumair, in the 3d year of the French Republic, ordered expressly all citizens and foreigners to receive all pieces of gold, known by the names of Quadruples and Portugueles, (Johannes and half Johannes) of which the escutcheons and all the letters of the legand, and the milling of which had not been altered; and directed them to refuse those that were cut and filed. But having been informed by the Minister of the Republic with the United States, that they fabricate secretly on the continent gold Portugueles, the value of which is no more than from six dollars to six dollars and an half, and that their plan is to carry them to the French islands: Desirous of preventing the misfortunes and losses which the colony would be obliged to bear, and to stop the abominable and vexatious abuse of these men, who do not blush at cheating the public, we declare that every person shall be at liberty to refuse the Portugueles which do not weigh *three gros* and a half*, at least, and the Quadruples *seven gros* at least. And we further order the paymaster general of St. Domingo, and all individual receivers of the funds of the republic, to receive no Portugueles for 66 livres, which do not weigh three gros and a half, at least; as to those which do not weigh equal to this standard, they shall deduct five sous for every grain they are short.

Done at Port de Paix, the 2d of Thermidor, 3d year of the Republic one and indivisible.

(July 20. 1795)

LAVEAUX,
PERROUD.

* *Nine penny weights.*

NEW-YORK, October 3.

Last Thursday the sloop of war the Ranger, belonging to the Republic of France, arrived at this port with DESPATCHES for the Minister of the Republic in America, and our Government. She sailed from Brest the 11th of August, and confirms the account of Peace with Spain.

The intelligence brought by the Ohio, which arrived on Tuesday, is of the utmost importance—perhaps more so than any thing which has happened since the account of the taking of Amsterdam. The accomplishment of peace with Spain having opened a new field of regulation in politics; the terms upon which peace has been granted by the French—merely the surrender of the Spanish side of St. Domingo—appears to be so trifling a compensation at the moment of compleat victory, when the victorious armies of the Republicans were on their march to the capital, and so far short of the terms long said to be demanded, that there is every reason to believe, *much more ample concessions* are contained in a *secret* treaty, which for good reasons have been kept out of sight, until some stroke against their old and inveterate enemy, Great-Britain, explains them, and probably to give time to Spain to secure her foreign property and distant possessions. The army of the Republic, in this service, will, most likely, be directly employed against the contiguous States of Italy, and the Sardinian dominions, who now must soon submit to such very superior force, or forwarded to strengthen that on the Rhine. It is easy to foresee that a *speedy peace with all Germany* must be the immediate consequence of that with Spain, when France will have to contend with Britain alone, on the most disadvantageous nature to the latter—her favourite plan of arming the emigrants, and raising a rebellion on the coast, having proved utterly fruitless, and occasioned a dreadful addition to the lavishment of the public money, while it has actually supplied her enemy with abundance of stores and clothes, which the army was in want of—the distress of her interior, from want of bread, arrived to so alarming a degree, that the committee *in London* report upwards of 40,000 families being in a starving condition—will probably raise such commotions in that island, as to determine the haughty Pitt and his dependent placemen to propose terms of accommodation, which nothing could have delayed but their temporary successes at sea. On land they have been beat *every where*, and in the last engagement under Hotham they have nothing to boast, though superior almost three to two.

The French will now turn their attention to their navy—The loss of one general engagement would be a downfall to the English, while repeated misfortunes seem only to rouse the Republicans to fresh exertions and more glorious enterprizes. Their harvests had already yielded complete relief—while that in England was not yet begun, and in the most plentiful part of the country (the northern counties) threaten a general blight! No wonder, their desperate situation has made them regardless of all *treaties* and all consequences, by laying hands on every ship of neutral powers laden with provisions: but what is honor—what is good faith to such a set of rascals as conduct the affairs of that degraded government, while the bitterest enemy of France cannot charge her, in her pressing necessity, of being guilty of such atrocity? Success to ye, brave Republicans, go on conquering and to conquer. Your fame and your arms will spread terror to the enemies of the Rights of Man over all the world, while these bullying, swaggering, starving despots are crying out to you for mercy, and their molten calf—the new Louis the XVIII. sees all his men of straw cut to pieces, in their fertile and expiring hope of establishing royalty and slavery on the bulwarks of the Republic.

DEATHS—published by the COMMITTEE of HEALTH.

Date.	*City.*	*Hospital.*
Wednesday Evening,	13	1
Thursday Evening,	8	2
Friday Evening,	11	3
Total since Tuesday Evening,	32	6

NEWPORT, October 6.

The Ambassador of the French Republic has been recognized in due form, at Constantinople. Citizen Verniac, who was charged with this Office, presented the Grand Seignior, upon his Introduction, with a superb Watch formerly belonging to the unfortunate Queen of France, valued at 6 00 Piastres.

General Pichegru, the Scipio of the Rhine, is the Son of a Farmer in French Compte. He was intended for the Church, and was admitted, early in Life, a Brother of the order of Minime. He soon became disgusted with Priestcraft, ran away from the Convent, and enlisted as a private Soldier at M[illegible]tz. He has served in all the subordinate Ranks of the French Army, and by his Merit and Courage, is now at the very Summit of military Renown.

MARRIED]—At Providence, AMOS MAINE ATWELL, Esq; to Miss MARY YOUNG, only Daughter of Mr. Samuel Young, Merchant.

—In this Town, Rev. Mr. NEHEMIAH THOMAS, of Situate, Massachusetts, to Miss HANNAH OTIS Daughter of Dr. James Otis, of the same Place.

Religion divested of Bigotry, happily united with Sensibility, devoid of Affectation.

—Mr. MOSES LOPEZ, a Gentleman of very large Fortune from the West-Indies, to Miss MARIA LOPEZ, Daughter of the late Mr. Aaron Lopez, Merchant.

Her Beauty, Innocence and Truth,
Unite to bless the happy Youth,
And in return we too shall find
Sound Judgment, Reason Sense refin'd,
In him are happily combin'd
Which with Five Thousand Pounds a Year,
Are well bestow'd upon the Fair.

DIED]—At Wilmot (N. S.) on the 14th Ultimo, Brigadier General RUGGLES, aged 85. He was a Native of Massachusetts, where he lived 70 of his Years.—He commanded the Provincial Troops, in Conjunction with the British Troops, in the War of 1745, against France, with the Rank of Brigadier General. He had several other Appointments, in that then Province. He was a uniform Friend to the British Government—was with Hutchinson and Barnard, in Politics. He was appointed finally, One of the mandamus Counsellors, and being execrated in that Office, by the People, was obliged, with the rest of that Board, to flee from Massachusetts.

—At Philadelphia, Mr. SAMUEL COLESWORTHY, jun. of Boston, Chief Clerk in the Department of the Superintendent of Military and Naval Stores, in the 29th Year of his Age.

—At New York, Mr. SAMUEL LOUDON, jun. Publisher of the Diary.

—Mr. CHARLES TILLINGHAST, Deputy Collector of the Customs.

—On Friday last, after a short Illness, Col. ELEAZER OSWALD, of Philadelphia, Proprietor of the *Independent Gazetteer*.

—At Providence, on Thursday Morning last, in the 26th Year of his Age, Mr. JONATHAN GLADDING, of that Town, Merchant.—The early Death of this worthy and respectable Citizen, is much lamented by all who knew him.—His Remains were on Friday followed to the Grave by a large Concourse of Relatives and Friends, preceded by Col. Taylor's United Company of the Train of Artillery, of which the Deceased was a Member.

—At Pawtucket (North Providence) on Sunday last, in the 24th Year of his Age, Mr. JOHN FRY—on Monday, Miss RUTH FRY—Son and Daughter of Mr. Joseph Fry, of East-Greenwich.

—On his Passage from Savannah to Providence (occasioned by a Fall) Mr. SAMUEL ANGELL STERRY, of that Town, in the 26th Year of his Age.

—At Bristol, Miss LUCY ANTHONY, in the 26th Year of her Age, Daughter of Mr. John Anthony, of Kellington, Vermont.

—In this Town, on Sunday Morning last, after a long and distressing Illness, in the 45th Year of his Age, Capt. ANTHONY SINGLETON, late of Richmond, in Virginia—A Gentleman whose Deportment, during a Residence of 8 Weeks in this Town, gained him the Esteem of all who knew him.—A Widow, and several of his Family Connections who accompanied him hither, deplore the Loss of the tenderest Husband, and most affectionate Friend.—His Remains are to be removed to Trinity-Church Yard, this Afternoon, 4 o'Clock, from the House of Mr. William R. Robinson, in Broad-street, when the Gentlemen Strangers in Town and others are invited to attend.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, Oct. 5.

ENTERED,

	From
Ship George and Mary, Lawton,	St. Petersburgh
Sloop Clementina, Westcott,	Providence
—— Dove, Swain,	Nantucket
—— Martha, West,	Charleston
—— Aurora, Brown,	New York

CLEARED,

	For
Sloop Leopard, Shearman,	Providence
—— Ranger, Howland,	Philadelphia
—— Clementina, Westcott,	Providence
—— Warwick, Greene,	Baltimore
—— Ceres, Child,	Ditto
—— Friendship, Paterson,	Perth Amboy
—— Leopard, Shearman,	Ditto
—— Nancy, Allin,	Charleston
Brig Lindeman, Champlin,	St. Thomas's
Snow Whim, Ambrose,	Africa
Schooner Susannah, Westcott,	New-Providence

WANTED,

IN a Gentleman's Family, a NEGRO BOY from 14 to 18 Years old. Good Recommendations will be required, and the highest Wages given. Inquire of the Printer. Oct. 6

ALL Persons having any Demands on the Estate of Captain CHARLES WALKER, late of Newport, deceased, are desired to bring them in to the Subscriber; and all Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment, to

JOHN CAHOONE, *Administrator.*

Newport, Oct 5 1795

In some of our Papers last Week, the Marriage of Mr. Holmes Weaver was erroneously mentioned, through Misinformation.

THE LAST NIGHT!

For the BENEFIT of the POOR!

THEATRE, NEWPORT.

THIS EVENING, October 6.

Will be presented a TRAGEDY,—Call'd

GEORGE BARNWELL.

Between the Play and Farce, the COMIC SONG of *BOW! WOW! WOW!*—by Mr. HIPWORTH.

To which will be added, a FARCE,—Called,

THE VILLAGE LAWYER.

To begin exactly at Half an Hour after 6 o'Clock.

This Day Published, Price 37½ Cents.

THE FEDERAL CALCULATOR, and American READY RECKONER. Containing, Federal Arithmetic—The Value of any Number of Yards, lbs. &c. from 1 to 1000, and from 1 Mill to 1 Dollar—Tables of Interest—Value of Cents in the Currencies of the different States—Value of Gold, as now established in the United States, &c. &c.

By WILLIAM WILKINSON, A. M.

The Calculations are wholly new, and may be relied on as entirely correct.

Printed at Providence, by CARTER and WILKINSON, and sold at their Book and Stationary Store, opposite the Market—and by JACOB RICHARDSON, Esq; at the Post Office, in Newport.

Flaxseed & Barley

Will be purchased as usual, by

GIBBS & CHANNING.

Oct. 6.

JACOB ISAACKS

Informs the PUBLIC,

THAT he has a large Sum of MONEY to let, upon a Deposit of public Securities, from One Month to Six Months; either in large or small Sums.

He has also for Sale,

A MAST, from 15 to 18 Inches, and from 60 to 70 Feet long.

A well-built, strong, Ship's Long-Boat, 5 Months old, from 18 to 20 Feet.

A few Pipes of most excellent old Teneriffe WINE, will be sold or exchanged for Produce, or West-India Goods; either in Pipes, or Quarter Casks.

Several HOUSES in the Town of Newport, and FARMS in this State; and some SHARES in the Rhode-Island Bridge.

Also, a complete Tan Yard.

Any Person having Money to loan, may have advantageous Terms, and a desirable Premium, by applying to him.

Newport, 6th October, 1795.

Five Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the Cabin of the Schooner Three-Friends, lying at William Langley's Wharf,—A complete SUIT OF COLOURS, almost New. The Ensign contained Thirteen Stripes; the Field blue, with Stars; the Stars having Six Points; the Jack all blue, with Stars; the Pendant red and white, with a blue Field.——A Reward of Five Dollars will be given to any Person who will discover the Villain who committed the Theft; so that the Articles lost, may be recovered.——Apply to the Master on board, or to Philip Robinson.

Newport, Oct. 5, 1795.

Newport Bank.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PLAN of the Constitution of a BANK in NEWPORT, is agreed on by the Merchants and others of this Town; and that Subscriptions will be opened for filling the same on *Monday* the 12th Day of *October* next, at 3 o'Clock, P. M. at the State-House in *Newport*—and will be closed at 5 o'Clock, P. M. the same Day.

September 21, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

George Champlin,

JAMAICA SPIRITS, by the Hogshead,

Jamaica SUGAR,
Bohea TEA—by the Chest,
Russia BAR-IRON,
SWEDES——Ditto,
by 8—and 7 by 9—WINDOW GLASS,
Russia clean HEMP,
CORDAGE,——And,
A few Bolts of Russia DUCK.

☞ *TICKETS in the Little-Compton Lottery, to be sold by the Printer hereof.*

August, '95.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.

On Sunday, the 13th inst. September, at Christ Church the Rev. ROBERT SMITH, D. D. Rector of St. Philip's, Charleston, was consecrated Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of South-Carolina.

EXPORTS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Exports of the City of Philadelphia for Three Months (April, May and June) 1795, were 3,898,400 Dollars.

Note. The Exports of the whole Year 1794, 3,968,946 Dollars and 44 Cents.

Regulations of Quadruples and Portugueses, (joes and half joes) by Stephen Laveaux, general in chief of St. Domingo, and Henry Perroud, ordonnateur civil of the Leeward Islands.

Our regulation of the 12th Brumair, in the 3d year of the French Republic, ordered expressly all citizens and foreigners to receive all pieces of gold, known by the names of Quadruples and Portugueses, (Johannes and half Johannes) of which the escutcheons and all the letters of the legand, and the milling of which had not been altered; and directed them to refuse those that were cut and filed. But having been informed by the Minister of the Republic with the United States, that they fabricate secretly on the continent gold Portugueses, the value of which is no more than from six dollars to six dollars and an half, and that their plan is to carry them to the French islands: Desirous of preventing the misfortunes and losses which the colony would be obliged to bear, and to stop the abominable and vexatious abuse of these men, who do not blush at cheating the public, we declare that every person shall be at liberty to refuse the Portugueses which do not weigh *three gros* and a half*, at least, and the Quadruples *seven gros* at least. And we further order the paymaster general of St. Domingo, and all individual receivers of the funds of the republic, to receive no Portugueses for 66 livres, which do not weigh three gros and a half, at least; as to those which do not weigh equal to this standard, they shall deduct five sous for every grain they are short.

Done at Port de Paix, the 2d of Thermidor, 3d year of the Republic one and indivisible.

(July 20, 1795)

LAVEAUX,
PERROUD.

* *Nine penny weights.*

NEW-YORK, October 3.

Last Thursday the sloop of war the Ranger, belonging to the Republic of France, arrived at this port with DESPATCHES for the Minister of the Republic in America, and our Government. She sailed from Brest the 11th of August, and confirms the account of Peace with Spain.

The intelligence brought by the Ohio, which arrived on Tuesday, is of the utmost importance—perhaps more so than any thing which has happened since the account of the taking of Amsterdam. The accomplishment of peace with Spain having opened a new field of regulation in politics; the terms upon which peace has been granted by the French—merely the surrender of the Spanish side of St. Domingo—appears to be so trifling a compensation at the moment of compleat victory, when the victorious armies of the Republicans were on their march to the capital, and so far short of the terms long said to be demanded, that there is every reason to believe, *much more ample concessions* are contained in a *secret* treaty, which for good reasons have been kept out of sight, until some stroke against their old and inveterate enemy, Great-Britain, explains them, and probably to give time to Spain to secure her foreign property and distant possessions. The army of the Republic, in this service, will, most likely, be directly employed against the contiguous States of Italy, and the Sardinian dominions, who now must soon submit to such very superior force, or forwarded to strengthen that on the Rhine. It is easy to foresee that *a speedy peace with all Germany* must be the immediate consequence of that with Spain, when France will have to contend with Britain alone, on the most disadvantageous nature to the latter—her favourite plan of arming the emigrants, and raising a rebellion on the coast, having proved utterly fruitless, and occasioned a dreadful addition to the lavishment of the public money, while it has actually supplied her enemy with abundance of stores and clothes, which the army was in want of—the distress of her interior, from want of bread, arrived to so alarming a degree, that the committee *in London* report upwards of 40,000 families being in a starving condition—will probably raise such commotions in that island, as to determine the haughty Pitt and his dependent placemen to propose terms of accommodation, which nothing could have delayed but their temporary success at sea. On land they have been beat *every where*, and in the last engagement under Hotham they have nothing to boast, though superior almost three to two.

The French will now turn their attention to their navy—The loss of one general engagement would be a downfall to the English, while repeated misfortunes seem only to rouse the Republicans to fresh exertions and more glorious enterprizes. Their harvests had already yielded complete relief—while that in England was not yet begun, and in the most plentiful part of the country (the northern counties) threaten a general blight! No wonder, their desperate situation has made them regardless of all *treaties* and all consequences, by laying hands on every ship of neutral powers laden with provisions: but what is honor—what is good faith to such a set of rascals as conduct the affairs of that degraded government, while the bittered enemy of France cannot charge her, in her pressing necessity, of being guilty of such atrocity? Success to ye, brave Republicans, go on conquering and to conquer. Your fame and your arms will spread terror to the enemies of the Rights of Man over all the world, while these bullying, swaggering, starving despots are crying out to you for mercy, and their molten calf—the new Louis the XVIII. sees all his men of straw cut to pieces, in their fertile and expiring hope of establishing royalty and slavery on the bulwarks of the Republic.

DEATHS—published by the COMMITTEE of HEALTH.

Date.	*City.*	*Hospital.*
Wednesday Evening,	13	1
Thursday Evening,	8	2
Friday Evening,	11	3
Total since Tuesday Evening,	32	6

NEWPORT, October 6.

The Ambassador of the French Republic has been recognized in due form, at Constantinople. Citizen Verniac, who was charged with this Office, presented the Grand Seignior, upon his Introduction, with a superb Watch formerly belonging to the unfortunate Queen of France, valued at 6 00 Piasties.

General Pichegru, the Scipio of the Rhine, is the Son of a Farmer in French Compte. He was intended for the Church, and was admitted, early in Life, a Brother of the order of Minime. He soon became disgusted with Priestcraft, ran away from the Convent, and enlisted as a private Soldier at Metz. He has served in all the subordinate Ranks of the French Army, and by his Merit and Courage, is now at the very Summit of military Renown.

MARRIED]—At Providence, AMOS MAINE ATWELL, Esq; to Miss MARY YOUNG, only Daughter of Mr. Samuel Young, Merchant.

—In this Town, Rev. Mr. NEHEMIAH THOMAS, of Situate, Massachusetts, to Miss HANNAH OTIS Daughter of Dr. James Otis, of the same Place.

Religion divested of Bigotry, happily united with Sensibility, devoid of Affectation.

—Mr. MOSES LOPEZ, a Gentleman of very large Fortune from the West-Indies, to Miss MARIA LOPEZ, Daughter of the late Mr. Aaron Lopez, Merchant.

Her Beauty, Innocence and Truth,
Unite to bless the happy Youth,
And in return we too shall find
Sound Judgment, Reason, Sense refin'd,
In him are happily combin'd
Which with Five Thousand Pounds a Year,
Are well bestow'd upon the Fair.

DIED]—At Wilmot (N. S.) on the 14th Ultimo, Brigadier General RUGGLES, aged 85. He was a Native of Massachusetts, where he lived 70 of his Years.—He commanded the Provincial Troops, in Conjunction with the British Troops, in the War of 1745, against France, with the Rank of Brigadier General. He had several other Appointments, in that then Province. He was a uniform Friend to the British Government—was with Hutchinson and Barnard, in Politics. He was appointed finally, One of the mandamus Counsellors, and being execrated in that Office, by the People, was obliged, with the rest of that Board, to flee from Massachusetts.

—At Philadelphia, Mr. SAMUEL COLESWORTHY, jun. of Boston, Chief Clerk in the Department of the Superintendent of Military and Naval Stores, in the 29th Year of his Age.

—At New York, Mr. SAMUEL LOUDON, jun. Publisher of the Diary.

—Mr. CHARLES TILLINGHAST, Deputy Collector of the Customs.

—On Friday last, after a short Illness, Col. ELEAZER OSWALD, of Philadelphia, Proprietor of the *Independent Gazetteer*.

—At Providence, on Thursday Morning last, in the 26th Year of his Age, Mr. JONATHAN GLADDING, of that Town, Merchant.—The early Death of this worthy and respectable Citizen, is much lamented by all who knew him.—His Remains were on Friday followed to the Grave by a large Concourse of Relatives and Friends, preceded by Col. Taylor's United Company of the Train of Artillery, of which the Deceased was a Member.

—At Pawtucket (North Providence) on Sunday last, in the 24th Year of his Age, Mr. JOHN FRY—on Monday, Miss RUTH FRY—Son and Daughter of Mr. Joseph Fry, of East-Greenwich.

—On his Passage from Savannah to Providence (occasioned by a Fall) Mr. SAMUEL ANGELL STERRY, of that Town, in the 26th Year of his Age.

—At Bristol, Miss LUCY ANTHONY, in the 26th Year of her Age, Daughter of Mr. John Anthony, of Kellington, Vermont.

—In this Town, on Sunday Morning last, after a long and distressing Illness, in the 45th Year of his Age, Capt. ANTHONY SINGLETON, late of Richmond, in Virginia—A Gentleman whose Deportment, during a Residence of 8 Weeks in this Town, gained him the Esteem of all who knew him.—A Widow, and several of his Family Connections who accompanied him hither, deplore the Loss of the tenderest Husband, and most affectionate Friend.—His Remains are to be removed to Trinity-Church Yard, this Afternoon, 4 o'Clock, from the House of Mr. William R. Robinson, in Broad-street, when the Gentlemen Strangers in Town and others are invited to attend.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, Oct. 5.

ENTERED, *From*

Ship George and Mary, Lawton, St. Petersburgh
Sloop Clementina, Westcott, Providence
—— Dove, Swain, Nantucket
—— Martha, West, Charleston
—— Aurora, Brown, New York

CLEARED, *For*

Sloop Leopard, Shearman, Providence
—— Ranger, Howland, Philadelphia
—— Clementina, Westcott, Providence
—— Warwick, Greene, Baltimore
—— Ceres, Child, Ditto
—— Friendship, Peterson, Perth Amboy
—— Leopard, Shearman, Ditto
—— Nancy, Allin, Charleston
Brig Lindeman, Champlin, St. Thomas's
Snow Whim, Ambrose, Africa
Schooner Susannah, Westcott, New-Providence

WANTED,

IN a Gentleman's Family, a NEGRO BOY from 14 to 18 Years old. Good Recommendations will be required, and the highest Wages given. Inquire of the Printer.

Oct. 6

ALL Persons having any Demands on the Estate of Captain CHARLES WALKER, late of Newport, deceased, are desired to bring them in to the Subscriber; and all Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment, to

JOHN CAHOONE, *Administrator.*

Newport, Oct 5 1795

In some of our Papers last Week, the Marriage of Mr. Holmes Weaver was erroneously mentioned, through Misinformation.

THE LAST NIGHT.

For the BENEFIT of the POOR.

THEATRE, NEWPORT.

THIS EVENING, October 6.

Will be presented a TRAGEDY,—Call'd

GEORGE BARNWELL.

Between the Play and Farce, the COMIC SONG of *BOW! WOW! WOW!*—by Mr. HIPWORTH.

To which will be added, a FARCE,—Called,

THE VILLAGE LAWYER.

To begin exactly at Half an Hour after 6 o'Clock.

This Day Published, Price 37½ Cents.

THE FEDERAL CALCULATOR, and American READY RECKONER. Containing, Federal Arithmetic—The Value of any Number of Yards, lbs. &c. from 1 to 1000, and from 1 Mill to 1 Dollar—Tables of Interest—Value of Cents in the Currencies of the different States—Value of Gold, as now established in the United States, &c. &c.

By WILLIAM WILKINSON, A. M.

The Calculations are wholly new, and may be relied on as entirely correct.

Printed at Providence, by CARTER and WILKINSON, and sold at their Book and Stationary Store, opposite the Market—and by JACOB RICHARDSON, Esq; at the Post Office, in Newport.

Flaxseed & Barley

Will be purchased as usual, by

GIBBS & CHANNING.

Oct. 6.

JACOB ISAACKS

Informs the PUBLIC,

THAT he has a large Sum of MONEY to let, upon a Deposit of public Securities, from One Month to Six Months; either in large or small Sums.

He has also for Sale,

A MAST, from 15 to 18 Inches, and from 60 to 70 Feet long.

A well-built, strong, Ship's Long-Boat, 5 Months old, from 18 to 20 Feet.

A few Pipes of most excellent old Teneriffe WINE, will be sold or exchanged for Produce, or West-India Goods; either in Pipes, or Quarter Casks.

Several HOUSES in the Town of Newport, and FARMS in this State; and some SHARES in the Rhode-Island Bridge.

Also, a complete Tan Yard.

Any Person having Money to loan, may have advantageous Terms, and a desirable Premium, by applying to him.

Newport, 6th October, 1795.

Five Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the Cabin of the Schooner Three-Friends, lying at William Langley's Wharf,—A complete SUIT OF COLOURS, almost New. The Ensign contained Thirteen Stripes; the Field blue, with Stars; the Stars having Six Points; the Jack all blue, with Stars; the Pendant red and white, with a blue Field.——A Reward of Five Dollars will be given to any Person who will discover the Villain who committed the Theft; so that the Articles lost, may be recovered.——Apply to the Master on board, or to Philip Robinson.

Newport, Oct. 5, 1795.

Newport Bank.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PLAN of the Constitution of a BANK in NEWPORT, is agreed on by the Merchants and others of this Town; and that Subscriptions will be opened for filling the same on *Monday* the 12th Day of *October* next, at 3 o'Clock, P. M. at the State-House in *Newport*—and will be closed at 5 o'Clock, P. M. the same Day.

September 21, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

George Champlin,

JAMAICA SPIRITS, by the Hogshead,

Jamaica SUGAR,
Bohea TEA—by the Chest,
Russia BAR-IRON,
SWEDES——Ditto,
by 8—and 7 by 9—WINDOW GLASS,
Russia clean HEMP,
CORDAGE,——And,
A few Bolts of Russia DUCK.

☞ *TICKETS in the Little-Compton Lottery, to be sold by the Printer hereof.*

August, '95.

From the GENIUS of LIBERTY.

NEWS-PAPER SLANDERERS.

PROCEED, vile sland'rers, please the rout,
Cull every human foible out,
Amidst the copious store:
Like flies that foul corruption love,
Still from the sounder parts remove,
And fix upon the sore.

Behold! your friends around you wait,
Pale envy, faction, falsehood, hate,
All ready at your call:
Thus aided, while in mask you lie,
Scorn proof, and ev'ry pow'r defy—
Hell will not let you fall.

ANECDOTE.

A Countryman reading the Bible to his wife, where it is stated, that Solomon had three hundred wives and seven hundred concubines, the good woman, in a tone of surprize, said she was sure he did not read it right, and insisted upon looking at the passage herself; when having com'd it over two or three times, and satisfied that it was so, she looked up in his face, and chucking him gently under the chin, exclaimed, "*Eh! what a simple Solomon wouldst thou make!*"

ANECDOTE, *and the* TRUTH. A country citizen was lately asked by one of our violent declaimers against the Treaty, what his *opinion* of that instrument was?—The other replied, that he had no *opinion* on the subject; and being asked why he had not, he answered, "*that the Jacobins of America would not permit General* WASHINGTON *to have an opinion of it; and, until the Father of his Country was allowed one, he could never pretend to any.*"—This answer struck like a thunder-bolt; and had its proper effect. [*Centinel*]

To be sold, at PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Thursday, the 5th of November next, at 11 o'Clock, A. M. on the Premises,

ALL the Right, Title, Interest and Claim, of which GODFREY MALBONE, Esq; died seized, in the House and Lot of Land now occupied by Thomas William Moore, Esq; together with the Wharf, Stores, Out Houses, &c. &c. thereunto appertaining, in Conformity to the Directions of the Superior Court, August Term, A. D. 1794—Further Description of Title, with other Particulars, at the Time and Place of Sale.

By Order of JOHN MALBONE, FRANCIS BRINLEY, } *Administrators.*

TO BE SOLD,

AN excellent FARM, containing 270 Acres, lying in North Kingstown, about three Miles West of Bliel's Mills, and one West of the Post Road, is well wooded and watered, and on which are two good Orchards, a Dwelling House, good Crib, and a very large, new, and commodious Barn. For further Particulars inquire of OLIVER R WARNER, of Newport, or PETER PHILLIPS Esq, of Wickford.

Newport, 21st Sept. 1795.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON,
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

Just imported, via New-York,

And to be Sold very cheap for Cash or Country Produce,
A complete and general Assortment of

SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, by

Henry G. Champlin

Three Doors South from CARR's Ferry Wharf, in Thames Street,

Who has also for Sale, Souchong and Bohea TEAS, SUGARS, &c.

He returns his Thanks to his former Customers in Town and Country, and hopes to merit a Continuance of their Favours.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Thomas Cottrell,

A Few Barrels of the best Jamaica Sugar, and St. Croix Rum—a Quantity of Hogshead Hoops.—Also Brick and Tile, of an excellent Quality.

Newport, August 24, 1795.

The Creditors to the Estate of

STEPHEN LUCAS, *a transient Person lately deceased in South Kingston, Washington County, and State of Rhode-Island,* represented Insolvent, are hereby NOTIFIED to exhibit their respective Claims, with the Vouchers, at the STATE-HOUSE in said *South-Kingston*, on the last Monday in October, November, December, January, or February, next, unto the Subscribers, appointed by the Worshipful Town-Council of *South-Kingston*, aforesaid, to receive and examine the same, in six Months from the 24th of September, 1795.

F. PERRY.
JOHN SEGAR.

6000lb. of excellent Ship-Bread,

3 Hogsheads New England Rum, 3 Hogsheads Brimstone.—Also 10 Cases of Holland Gin, imported in the Year 1793—to be Sold by

NICHOLAS P. TILLINGHAST.

Also Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon, Pepper, and Allspice, by the Dozen or Retail:—A few Barrels of excellent Vinegar—Drugs and Medicines, as usual.

Newport, Sept 21, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

John & Ebenezer Shearman,

Next Door North of LIBERTY-CAP-COFFEE-HOUSE,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

MADEIRA, Sherry, Calcavello, Lisbon and Malaga Wines, Jamaica Spirits, Windward Island Rum, New England Ditto, Holland Geneva, Brandy, London Brown Stout, London Porter, Sugars of divers Qualities, Molasses, Hyson, Souchong, and Bohea Teas, Coffee, Raisins, Window Glass, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10, Liverpool Pipes, Fish Hooks of various Sizes, Nails, &c. &c.

Newport, June 8, 1795.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and about one Ton of LIGNUMVITÆ

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a HOUSE, and about 30 Acres of LAND near the same, about the Middle of the Island of Jamestown, on the East Side thereof, adjoining westerly on the main Road, and easterly on the Sea—It is well watered, and well walled.—For further Particulars, inquire of Peleg Carr, near the Premises, or of Samuel Carr, at the Ferry, near the Red-Market.

Jamestown, August 10, 1795.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL Persons having Demands against the Estate of Capt. BENJAMIN WRIGHT, late of Newport, deceased, are required to exhibit them to the Subscribers; and those indebted to said Estate, are called on to make immediate Payment, to

SAMUEL WRIGHT, and CHARLES WRIGHT } *Executors.*

Newport, July 11, 1795.

WE the Subscribers being by the Town-Council of Newport, appointed Commissioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of WILLIAM THURSTON, Mariner, late of said Town, deceased, represented Insolvent; and Six Months being allowed for that Purpose, we hereby give Notice to said Creditors, to bring in their respective Claims to either of us the Subscribers, at our respective Dwellings, within said Term.

JOB TOWNSEND,
JOSEPH COZZENS.

Newport, Sept. 7, 1795.

State of Rhode-Island, &c. August 8, 1795.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly, the Creditors of ROBERT LAWTON, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Mariner, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at South Kingstown, on the last Monday in October next, to shew Cause, if any they may have, why the Prayer of his Petition for the Benefit of an Act, passed in June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, ought not to be granted.

HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

State of Rhode Island, &c. September 17, 1795.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly, the Creditors of Simeon Hazard, of South-Kingstown, in the County of Washington, Labourer, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at South Kingstown, on the last Monday in October next, then and there to shew Cause, if any they may have, why the Prayer of his Petition, for the Benefit of an Act passed in June, A. D. 1756 ought not to be granted.

HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

State of Rhode-Island, &c. Newport, June 27, 1795.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly, passed at June Session, A. D. 1795. the Creditors to the Estate of THOMAS BROWNELL, late of Bristol, Mariner, deceased, are hereby notified to appear at the General Assembly to be holden at South-Kingstown on the last Monday of October next, then and there to shew Cause (if any they have) why the Petition of Philadelphia Brownell, Widow, and Administratrix of the Estate of the said Thomas Brownell, deceased, praying for Liberty to represent the Estate of the said Thomas insolvent, should not be granted.

Witness, HENRY SHERBURNE, *D. Sec'ry.*

State of Rhode Island &c. Providence, Sept. 19, 1795.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly, the Creditors of Wanton Casey, of North-Kingstown, in the County of Washington, Merchant, are hereby notified to appear at the General Assembly to be holden at South Kingstown, on the last Monday in October next, then and there to shew Cause, if any they may have, why the Prayer of his Petition, for the Benefit of an Act passed in June, 1756, for the Relief of insolvent Debtors, ought not to be granted.

HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

NEWPORT

Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School

LOTTERY.

BY AUTHORITY
OF THE
LEGISLATURE *of the* STATE *of* RHODE-ISLAND *and* PROVIDENCE-PLANTATIONS.

THE Trustees, appointed for re-building the LONG-WHARF, and building a HOTEL in *Newport*, the Rents and Profits whereof are to be appropriated to the Support of one or more PUBLIC SCHOOLS in said *Newport*, having agreed on the SCHEME OF A LOTTERY:—We the Subscribers being appointed Managers thereof, and having given Bonds agreeably to Law, present the said Scheme to the Public, as follows:

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	30,000	is	30,000
1		20,000		20,000
1		10,000		10,000
2		5,000	are	10,000
5		2,000		10,000
10		1,000		10,000
20		500		10,000
50		200		10,000
100		100		10,000
110		50		5,500
500		25		12,500
11,200		10		112,000
12,000				250,000

The PRIZES subject to a Deduction of ONLY *Ten per Cent.*

This Lottery consists of 2000 SHARES, at 125 Dollars per Share, and each Share will draw SIX PRIZES.

A Share may draw 75,000 Dollars!—it cannot draw LESS than 60 Dollars.

UNDIVIDED SHARES, will be sold for 71 Dollars in Cash, and the remaining 54 Dollars will be payable out of the Prizes which they may draw: And for the Accommodation of Purchasers a Number of the Shares will be divided into 27 TICKETS, each of which Shares will be sold for 125 Dollars, and single Tickets for 5 Dollars.

The Lottery will be drawn in Shares, and the Tickets in the Shares, which shall be divided, will be put into the Wheel, and re-drawn—so as to determine to which of the Tickets the Prizes drawn by the Share belongs.

This Lottery being calculated on Principles very advantageous to Adventurers; and the several Objects which it is to accomplish being of great PUBLIC UTILITY; it is presumed that it will receive such Encouragement as that the Drawing will commence at an early Period.

The PRIZES will be paid in *Thirty Days* after the Drawing is completed, and those not demanded in *Twelve Months* will be deemed generously given for the Purpose of the Lottery, and applied accordingly.

SHARES and *TICKETS*
To be SOLD in *Newport*, by
GEORGE GIBBS,
GEORGE CHAMPLIN, } *Managers.*

Newport (Rhode Island) March 20, 1795.

The above Lottery commences drawing on the First *Thursday* in *January* next, at the State-House in *Newport*,

‡‡ Those of this Town and Vicinity, who intend becoming interested in the beneficial Chances in this Lottery, are recommended to apply early, and purchase or engage, the Shares or Tickets they mean to take.

Newport, Sept. 14, 1795.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Construction,
MADE AND SOLD, BY

Joseph Mumford,

Near the RED-MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchased in any State in the Union.—From the Conveniency in Roasting MEAT—or COOKERY of most Descriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, is sufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Also Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholesale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet-Iron Dripping-Pans—Sheet-Iron Stoves and Pipes, suitable for Shops and Vessels Cabins. Likewise, Sheet Iron by the Pound.

He gives Cash for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

He wants as an Apprentice to the above Business, a smart active LAD, between 10 and 14 Years of Age.—One out of the Country would be preferred.

From the GENIUS of LIBERTY.

NEWS-PAPER SLANDERERS.

PROCEED, vile ſland'rers, pleaſe the rout,
Cull every human foible out,
Amidſt the copious ſtore:
Like flies that foul corruption love,
Still from the ſounder parts remove,
And fix upon the ſore.

Behold! your friends around you wait,
Pale envy, faction, falſhood, hate,
All ready at your call:
Thus aided, while in maſk you lie,
Scorn proof, and ev'ry pow'r defy—
Hell will not let you fall.

ANECDOTE.

A Countryman reading the Bible to his wife, where it is ſtated, that Solomon had three hundred wives and ſeven hundred concubines, the good woman, in a tone of ſurprize, ſaid ſhe was ſure he did not read it right, and inſiſted upon looking at the paſſage herſelf; when having conn'd it over two or three times, and ſatisfied that it was ſo, ſhe looked up in his face, and chucking him gently under the chin, exclaimed, "*Eh! what a ſimple Solomon wouldſt thou make!*"

ANECDOTE, *and the* TRUTH. A country citizen was lately aſked by one of our violent declaimers againſt the Treaty, what his *opinion* of that inſtrument was?—The other replied, that he had no *opinion* on the ſubject; and being aſked why he had not, he anſwered, "*that the Jacobins of America would not permit General* WASHINGTON *to have an opinion of it; and, until the Father of his Country was allowed one, he could never pretend to any.*"—This anſwer ſtruck like a thunder-bolt; and had its proper effect. [*Centinel.*]

To be ſold, at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Thurſday, the 5th of November next, at 11 o'Clock, A. M. on the Premiſes,

ALL the Right, Title, Intereſt and Claim, of which GODFREY MALBONE, Eſq; died ſeized, in the Houſe and Lot of Land now occupied by Thomas William Moore, Eſq; together with the Wharf, Stores, Out Houſes, &c. &c. thereunto appertaining, in Conformity to the Directions of the Superior Court, Auguſt Term, A. D. 1794.—Further Deſcription of Title, with other Particulars, at the Time and Place of Sale.

By Order of JOHN MALBONE, FRANCIS BRINLEY, } *Adminiſtrators.*

TO BE SOLD,

AN excellent FARM, containing 270 Acres, lying in North Kingſtown, about three Miles Weſt of Briſtol's Mills, and one Weſt of the Poſt Road, is well wooded and watered, and on which are two good Orchards, a Dwelling-Houſe, good Crib, and a very large, new, and commodious Barn. For further Particulars inquire of OLIVER WARNER, of Newport, or PETER PHILLIPS, Eſq; of Wickford.

Newport, 21ſt Sept. 1795.

PHILADELPHIA,
RUSSIA, and } BAR-IRON,
SWEDES,
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarſe and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities,
FOR SALE, BY
Gibbs & Channing.

Juſt imported, via New-York,

And to be Sold very cheap for Caſh or Country Produce,
A complete and general Aſſortment of
SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, by
Henry G. Champlin
Three Doors South from CARR's Ferry-Wharf, in Thames-Street,

Who has alſo for Sale, Souchong and Bohea TEAS, SUGARS, &c.

He returns his Thanks to his former Cuſtomers in Town and Country, and hopes to merit a Continuance of their Favours.

TO BE SOLD, BY
Thomas Cottrell,

A Few Barrels of the beſt Jamaica Sugar, and St. Croix Rum—a Quantity of Hogſhead Hoops.—Alſo Brick and Tile, of an excellent Quality.

Newport, Auguſt 24, 1795.

The Creditors to the Eſtate of

STEPHEN LUCAS, *a tranſient Perſon lately deceaſed in South Kingſton, Waſhington County, and State of Rhode-Iſland*, repreſented Inſolvent, are hereby NOTIFIED to exhibit their reſpective Claims, with the Vouchers, at the STATE-HOUSE in ſaid *South-Kingſton*, on the laſt Monday in October, November, December, January, or February, next, unto the Subſcribers, appointed by the Worſhipful Town-Council of *South-Kingſton*, aforeſaid, to receive and examine the ſame, in ſix Months from the 24th of September, 1795.

F. PERRY.
JOHN SEGAR.

6000lb. of excellent Ship-Bread,

2 Hogſheads New England Rum, 3 Hogſheads Brimſtone.—Alſo 10 Caſes of Holland Gin, imported in the Year 1793—to be Sold by

NICHOLAS P. TILLINGHAST.

Alſo Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon, Pepper, and Alſpice, by the Dozen or Retail:—A few Barrels of excellent Vinegar—Drugs and Medicines, as uſual.

Newport, Sept 21, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY
John & Ebenezer Shearman,
Next Door North of LIBERTY-CAP-COFFEE-HOUSE,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

MADEIRA, Sherry, Calcavello, Liſbon and Malaga Wines, Jamaica Spirits, Windward Iſland Rum, New England Ditto, Holland Geneva, Brandy, London Brown Stout, London Porter, Sugars of divers Qualities, Molaſſes, Hyſon, Souchong, and Bohea Teas, Coffee, Raiſins, Window Glaſs, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10, Liverpool Pipes, Fiſh Hooks of various Sizes, Nails, &c. &c.

Newport, June 8, 1795.

Stephen Pierce,
HAS FOR SALE,
BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and about one Ton of LIGNUMVITÆ

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a HOUSE, and about 30 Acres of LAND near the ſame, about the Middle of the Iſland of Jamestown, on the Eaſt Side thereof, adjoining weſterly on the main Road, and eaſterly on the Sea.—It is well watered, and well walled.—For further Particulars, inquire of Peleg Carr, near the Premiſes, or of Samuel Carr, at the Ferry, near the Red-Market.

Jamestown, Auguſt 10, 1795.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL Perſons having Demands againſt the Eſtate of Capt. BENJAMIN WRIGHT, late of Newport, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit them to the Subſcribers; and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are called on to make immediate Payment, to

SAMUEL WRIGHT, and CHARLES WRIGHT } *Executors.*

Newport, July 11, 1795.

WE the Subſcribers being by the Town-Council of Newport, appointed Commiſſioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of WILLIAM THURSTON, Mariner, late of ſaid Town, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; and Six Months being allowed for that Purpoſe, we hereby give Notice to ſaid Creditors, to bring in their reſpective Claims to either of us the Subſcribers, at our reſpective Dwellings, within ſaid Term.

JOB TOWNSEND,
JOSEPH COZZENS.

Newport, Sept. 7, 1795.

State of Rhode-Iſland, &c. Auguſt 8, 1795.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Aſſembly, the Creditors of ROBERT LAWTON, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Mariner, are hereby notified to appear, if they ſhall think fit, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at South Kingſtown, on the laſt Monday in October next, to ſhew Cauſe, if any they may have, why the Prayer of his Petition for the Benefit of an Act, paſſed in June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of inſolvent Debtors, ought not to be granted.

HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

State of Rhode Iſland, &c. September 17, 1795.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Aſſembly, the Creditors of Simeon Hazard, of South-Kingſtown, in the County of Waſhington, Labourer, are hereby notified to appear, if they ſhall think fit, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at South Kingſtown, on the laſt Monday in October next, then and there to ſhew Cauſe, if any they may have, why the Prayer of his Petition, for the Benefit of an Act paſſed in June, A. D. 1756, ought not to be granted.

HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

State of Rhode-Iſland, &c. Newport, June 27, 1795.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Aſſembly, paſſed at June Seſſion, A. D. 1795, the Creditors to the Eſtate of THOMAS BROWNELL, late of Briſtol, Mariner, deceaſed, are hereby notified to appear at the General Aſſembly to be holden at South-Kingſtown on the laſt Monday of October next, then and there to ſhew Cauſe (if any they have) why the Petition of Philadelphia Brownell, Widow, and Adminiſtratrix of the Eſtate of the ſaid Thomas Brownell, deceaſed, praying for Liberty to repreſent the Eſtate of the ſaid Thomas inſolvent, ſhould not be granted.

Witneſs, HENRY SHERBURNE, *D. Sec'ry.*

State of Rhode Iſland &c. Providence, Sept. 19, 1795.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Aſſembly, the Creditors of Wanton Caſey, of North-Kingſtown, in the County of Waſhington, Merchant, are hereby notified to appear at the General Aſſembly to be holden at South Kingſtown, on the laſt Monday in October next, then and there to ſhew Cauſe, if any they may have, why the Prayer of his Petition, for the Benefit of an Act paſſed in June, 1756, for the Relief of inſolvent Debtors, ought not to be granted.

HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

NEWPORT
Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School
LOTTERY.

BY AUTHORITY
OF THE
LEGISLATURE *of the* STATE *of* RHODE-ISLAND
and PROVIDENCE-PLANTATIONS.

THE Truſtees, appointed for re-building the LONG-WHARF, and building a HOTEL in *Newport*, the Rents and Profits whereof are to be appropriated to the Support of one or more PUBLIC SCHOOLS in ſaid *Newport*, having agreed on the SCHEME OF A LOTTERY:—We the Subſcribers being appointed Managers thereof, and having given Bonds agreeably to Law, preſent the ſaid Scheme to the Public, as follows:

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	30,000	is	30,000
1		20,000		20,000
1		10,000		10,000
2		5,000	are	10,000
5		2,000		10,000
10		1,000		10,000
20		500		10,000
50		200		10,000
100		100		10,000
110		50		5,500
500		25		12,500
11,200		10		112,000
12,000				250,000

The PRIZES ſubject to a Deduction of ONLY *Ten per Cent.*

This Lottery conſiſts of 2000 SHARES, at 125 Dollars per Share, and each Share will draw SIX PRIZES.

A Share may draw 72,000 Dollars!—it cannot draw LESS than 60 Dollars.

UNDIVIDED SHARES, will be ſold for 71 Dollars in Caſh, and the remaining 54 Dollars will be payable out of the Prizes which they may draw: And for the Accommodation of Purchaſers a Number of the Shares will be divided into 27 TICKETS, each of which Shares will be ſold for 125 Dollars, and ſingle Tickets for 5 Dollars.

The Lottery will be drawn in Shares, and the Tickets in the Shares, which ſhall be divided, will be put into the Wheel, and re-drawn—ſo as to determine to which of the Tickets the Prizes drawn by the Share belongs.

This Lottery being calculated on Principles very advantageous to Adventurers; and the ſeveral Objects which it is to accompliſh being of great PUBLIC UTILITY; it is preſumed that it will receive ſuch Encouragement as that the Drawing will commence at an early Period.

The PRIZES will be paid in *Thirty Days* after the Drawing is completed, and thoſe not demanded in *Twelve Months* will be deemed generouſly given for the Purpoſe of the Lottery, and applied accordingly.

SHARES and *TICKETS*
To be SOLD in *Newport*, by
GEORGE GIBBS,
GEORGE CHAMPLIN, } *Managers.*

Newport (Rhode Iſland) March 20, 1795.

The above Lottery commences drawing on the Firſt *Thurſday* in *January* next, at the State-Houſe in *Newport*,

‡‡‡ Thoſe of this Town and Vicinity, who intend becoming intereſted in the beneficial Chances in this Lottery, are recommended to apply early, and purchaſe or engage, the Shares or Tickets they mean to take.

Newport, Sept. 14, 1795.

TIN OVENS,
Of a new Conſtruction,
MADE AND SOLD, BY
Joſeph Mumford,
Near the RED-MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchaſed in any State in the Union.—From the Conveniency in Roaſting MEAT—or COOKERY of moſt Deſcriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, is ſufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Alſo Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholeſale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet-Iron Dripping-Pans—Sheet-Iron Stoves and Pipes, ſuitable for Shops and Veſſels Cabins. Likewiſe, Sheet-Iron by the Pound.

He gives Caſh for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

He wants as an Apprentice to the above Buſineſs, a ſmart active LAD, between 10 and 14 Years of Age.—One out of the Country would be preferred.